Search Results -

Term	Documents
CASSETTE.USPT.	44894
CASSETTES.USPT.	16366
(4 NEAR25 CASSETTE).USPT.	1

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: `14 near25 cassette` Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 11/30/2000

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	l4 near25 cassette	1	L5
USPT	l1 near10 (double-stranded or doublestranded or double stranded)	1072	L4
USPT	l1 near10 masked	3	L3
USPT	l1 and masked	305	L2
USPT	antisense or anti-sense	9733	L1

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NEWS	3	Oct 27	New Extraction Code PAX now available in Derwent Files
NEWS	4	Oct 27	SET ABBREVIATIONS and SET PLURALS extended in Derwent World Patents Index files
NEWS	5	Oct 27	Patent Assignee Code Dictionary now available in Derwent Patent Files
NEWS	6	Oct 27	Plasdoc Key Serials Dictionary and Echoing added to Derwent Subscriber Files WPIDS and WPIX
NEWS	7	Nov 29	Derwent announces further increase in updates for DWPI

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:31 ON 30 NOV 2000

=> file medline biotechno caplus embase scisearch biosis

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:52:21 ON 30 NOV 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 BIOSIS(R)

=> e black charles/au

E1            1     BLACK CECILIA/AU
E2            1     BLACK CHARICE/AU
E3            1 --> BLACK CHARLES/AU
E4            3     BLACK CHARLES A/AU
E5           10     BLACK CHARLES ALLEN/AU
E6            1     BLACK CHARLES ALLEN JR/AU
E7            1     BLACK CHARLES ALVIN/AU
E8            5     BLACK CHARLES H/AU
E9            6     BLACK CHARLES T/AU
E10           4     BLACK CHARLES THOMAS/AU
E11           3     BLACK CHARLOTTE M/AU
E12           8     BLACK CHARLYN/AU

=> s e3 or e4 or e5 or e6

L1           15 "BLACK CHARLES"/AU OR "BLACK CHARLES A"/AU OR "BLACK CHARLES
                ALLEN"/AU OR "BLACK CHARLES ALLEN JR"/AU

=> e black c a/au

E1          711     BLACK C/AU
E2            1     BLACK C 3D/AU
E3          118 --> BLACK C A/AU
E4           16     BLACK C ALLEN/AU
E5            1     BLACK C ALLEN JR/AU
E6           32     BLACK C B/AU
E7          302     BLACK C C/AU
E8           83     BLACK C C JR/AU
E9          107     BLACK C D/AU
E10           4     BLACK C D G/AU
E11         100     BLACK C D V/AU
E12           3     BLACK C E/AU

=> s e3 or e4 or e5

L2          135 "BLACK C A"/AU OR "BLACK C ALLEN"/AU OR "BLACK C ALLEN JR"/AU

=> s l1 or l2

L3          150 L1 OR L2

=> s l3 and (antisense or anti-sense)

L4            1 L3 AND (ANTISENSE OR ANTI-SENSE)

=> d l4 ab


L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB   Compns. and methods for activating genes of interest are provided.  The
     compns. comprise an antisense masked expression cassette which
```

comprise a double-stranded nucleotide sequence and expresses a gene product only in the presence of a target mol. A first strand comprises an armed expression cassette, i.e., an RNA mol. which codes for a protein of interest linked downstream of a flanking sequence and a translation initiation site operably inserted upstream of the RNA sequence. The flanking sequence encodes a target mol. I.e., the flanking sequence encodes a target get or codes for RNA of interest. The flanking sequence corresponds to the sense strand of the target. A second nucleotide strand is also provided, capable of hybridizing to the flanking sequence of the first nucleotide sequence, i.e., the **antisense** strand. The **antisense** strand masks the translation initiation site when bound. In the presence of a target nucleotide mol., the **antisense** strand will disassoc. from the armed strand and pair with the target. Dissocn. of the **antisense** strand unmasks the ribosome binding site allowing the armed cassette to be translated in the presence of the target. A 7-methylguanine cap is used to increase the efficiency of translation. The cassettes are useful for the treatment of disease and for preventing the proliferation of neoplastic cells. Following the protocols, a targeted cassette is constructed wherein the first strand has an RNA encoding for toxin A linked with upstream DNA sequences coding the sense portion of the p53 DNA sequence. Inserted within the p53 mol. is a Kozak sequence, and an **antisense** structure is constructed which corresponds to the p53 sense nucleotides.

=> d

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:27842 CAPLUS
DN 130:91265
TI RNA vector cassettes for activating and expressing target genes
IN **Black, Charles Allen, Jr.**
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9858944	A1	19981230	WO 1998-US13093	19980624
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9884725	A1	19990104	AU 1998-84725	19980624
	EP 993468	A1	20000419	EP 1998-935484	19980624
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI US 1997-50772 19970625
WO 1998-US13093 19980624
RE.CNT 2
RE
(1) Coleman; Cell 1984, V37, P429 CAPLUS
(2) Hirashima; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 1986, V83, P7726
CAPLUS

=> s antisense or anti-sense

L5 83905 ANTISENSE OR ANTI-SENSE

=> s l5 (10a) masked

L6 19 L5 (10A) MASKED

=> d l6 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 19 MEDLINE
TI In vivo **antisense** oligodeoxynucleotide mapping reveals **masked** regulatory elements in an mRNA dormant in mouse oocytes.

=> d 2-19 ti

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 19 MEDLINE
TI Facilitator oligonucleotides increase ribozyme RNA binding to full-length RNA substrates in vitro.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 19 MEDLINE
TI Intranigral administration of D2 dopamine receptor antisense oligodeoxynucleotides establishes a role for nigrostriatal D2 autoreceptors in the motor actions of cocaine.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 19 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
TI In vivo **antisense** oligodeoxynucleotide mapping reveals **masked** regulatory elements in an mRNA dormant in mouse oocytes

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 19 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
TI Facilitator oligonucleotides increase ribozyme RNA binding to full-length RNA substrates in vitro

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 19 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
TI Intranigral administration of D.sub.2 dopamine receptor antisense oligodeoxynucleotides establishes a role for nigrostriatal D.sub.2 autoreceptors in the motor actions of cocaine

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI **Masked antisense**: a molecular configuration for discriminating similar RNA targets

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI RNA vector cassettes for activating and expressing target genes

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI In vivo **antisense** oligodeoxynucleotide mapping reveals **masked** regulatory elements in an mRNA dormant in mouse oocytes

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
TI Intranigral administration of D2 dopamine receptor antisense oligodeoxynucleotides establishes a role for nigrostriatal D2 autoreceptors in the motor actions of cocaine

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI In vivo **antisense** oligodeoxynucleotide mapping reveals **masked** regulatory elements in an mRNA dormant in mouse oocytes.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI Facilitator oligonucleotides increase ribozyme RNA binding to full-length RNA substrates vitro.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Intranigral administration of D2 dopamine receptor antisense oligodeoxynucleotides establishes a role for nigrostriatal D2 autoreceptors in the motor actions of cocaine.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 19 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
TI In vivo **antisense** oligodeoxynucleotide mapping reveals **masked** regulatory elements in an mRNA dormant in mouse oocytes

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 19 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
TI FACILITATOR OLIGONUCLEOTIDES INCREASE RIBOZYME RNA-BINDING TO FULL-LENGTH RNA SUBSTRATES IN-VITRO

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 19 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
TI INTRANIGRAL ADMINISTRATION OF D-2, DOPAMINE-RECEPTOR ANTISENSE OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES ESTABLISHES A ROLE FOR NIGROSTRIATAL D-2 AUTORECEPTORS IN THE MOTOR ACTIONS OF COCAINE

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
TI In vivo **antisense** oligodeoxynucleotide mapping reveals **masked** regulatory elements in an mRNA dormant in mouse oocytes.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
TI Facilitator oligonucleotides increase ribozyme RNA binding to full-length RNA substrates in vitro.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
TI Intranigral administration of D-2 dopamine receptor antisense oligodeoxynucleotides establishes a role for nigrostriatal D-2 autoreceptors in the motor actions of cocaine.

=> d ab 5 7 8 12 13

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 19 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
AB Primer extension arrest (PEA) studies have demonstrated that antisense oligonucleotides (.beta.112C, .beta.114C), which lie upstream of a ribozyme targeted to .beta.-amyloid peptide precursor (.beta.APP) mRNA, but not sense oligonucleotides (.beta.112S, .beta.116S) or a scrambled oligonucleotide, .beta.116M, affect ribozyme-mediated cleavage in vitro. Substrate dissociation experiments revealed that the ribozyme binding site in this mRNA was masked; PEA kinetics showed the association of the ribozyme and substrate was enhanced by **antisense** oligonucleotide binding. These studies suggest that **masked** ribozyme cleavage sites that may occur in disease-causing mRNAs can be targeted for degradation using 'facilitator' oligonucleotides.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Antisense technol. has great potential for the control of RNA expression, but there remain few successful applications of the technol. Expressed antisense RNA can effectively down-regulate expression of a gene over long periods, but cannot differentiate partly identical sequences, such as the mRNA of fusion genes or those with point mutants. We have designed a structured form of expressed antisense, which can discriminate between highly similar mRNA mols. These **'masked' antisense** RNAs have most of the **antisense** sequence sequestered within duplex elements, leaving a short single-stranded region to initiate binding to target RNA. After contacting the correct target, the structured RNA can unravel, releasing the **masked** **antisense** region to form a stable duplex with the mRNA. We

demonstrate that suitable **masked antisense** RNA can discriminate between the two forms of BCR-ABL mRNA that result from the Philadelphia chromosomal translocations, as well as discriminating the normal BCR and ABl mRNA.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Compns. and methods for activating genes of interest are provided. The compns. comprise an **antisense masked** expression cassette which comprise a double-stranded nucleotide sequence and expresses a gene product only in the presence of a target mol. A first strand comprises an armed expression cassette, i.e., an RNA mol. which codes for a protein of interest linked downstream of a flanking sequence and a translation initiation site operably inserted upstream of the RNA sequence. The flanking sequence encodes a target mol. I.e., the flanking sequence encodes a target get or codes for RNA of interest. The flanking sequence corresponds to the sense strand of the target. A second nucleotide strand is also provided, capable of hybridizing to the flanking sequence of the first nucleotide sequence, i.e., the antisense strand. The antisense strand masks the translation initiation site when bound. In the presence of a target nucleotide mol., the antisense strand will disassoc. from the armed strand and pair with the target. Dissocn. of the antisense strand unmasks the ribosome binding site allowing the armed cassette to be translated in the presence of the target. A 7-methylguanine cap is used to increase the efficiency of translation. The cassettes are useful for the treatment of disease and for preventing the proliferation of neoplastic cells. Following the protocols, a targeted cassette is constructed wherein the first strand has an RNA encoding for toxin A linked with upstream DNA sequences coding the sense portion of the p53 DNA sequence. Inserted within the p53 mol. is a Kozak sequence, and an antisense structure is constructed which corresponds to the p53 sense nucleotides.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AB Primer extension arrest (PEA) studies have demonstrated that antisense oligonucleotides (.beta.112C, .beta.114C), which lie upstream of a ribozyme targeted to .beta.-amyloid peptide precursor (.beta.APP) mRNA, but not sense oligonucleotides (.beta.112S, .beta.116S) or a scrambled oligonucleotide, .beta.116M, affect ribozyme-mediated cleavage in vitro. Substrate dissociation experiments revealed that the ribozyme binding site in this mRNA was masked; PEA kinetics showed the association of the ribozyme and substrate was enhanced by **antisense** oligonucleotide binding. These studies suggest that **masked** ribozyme cleavage sites that may occur in disease-causing mRNAs can be targeted for degradation using 'facilitator' oligonucleotides.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AB Dopamine D2 autoreceptors found on nigrostriatal dopaminergic neurons are thought to inhibit dopamine release, tyrosine hydroxylase activation, and spontaneous firing rate. It is likely that these receptors play an important role in moderating the behavioral response to cocaine, but the lack of potent selective autoreceptor ligands has made it difficult to assess this contribution. We have developed an antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) against D2 receptor mRNA, which was used to reduce levels of D2 receptors in vitro and in vivo. Unilateral administration of antisense ODN, via intracerebral cannula, into the substantia nigra of rats for several days caused dramatic contralateral rotational behavior in response to a subcutaneous injection of cocaine. This effect was maximal by 10 min after injection of cocaine and lasted for >30 min; without cocaine, no spontaneous rotational behavior was noted. In striatal slices, the potency of sulpiride, a D2 antagonist, in

enhancing electrically stimulated dopamine release was significantly reduced on the [redacted]isense-treated side; this is [redacted]istent with a decrease in the striatal D2 autoreceptor population. As measured by quantitative autoradiography, administration of antisense ODN caused a loss of approximately 40% of nigral D2 receptor [125I]iodosulpride binding, compared with the untreated side. In vitro, treatment of WERI-27 retinoblastoma cells with D2 antisense ODN at a concentration of 1 .mu.M reduced D2 receptor levels by 57% after 3 days. The robustness of cocaine-induced rotation and the impaired ability of sulpiride to enhance dopamine release from slices suggest that nigrostriatal D2 autoreceptors play a direct role in reducing the motor response to cocaine administration. Furthermore, the absence of spontaneous rotation in **antisense** ODN-treated animals suggests that autoreceptor effects are **masked** by compensatory mechanisms during normal behavior.

=> d 5 7 8 12 cit

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=> d 5 7 8 12

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 19 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.
AN 1996:26092241 BIOTECHNO
TI Facilitator oligonucleotides increase ribozyme RNA binding to full-length
RNA substrates in vitro
AU Denman R.B.
CS Department of Molecular Biology, New York State Institute, Basic Res.Developmental Disabilities, 1050 Forest Hill Road,Staten Island, NY 10314, United States.
SO FEBS Letters, (1996), 382/1-2 (116-120)
CODEN: FEBLAL ISSN: 0014-5793
DT Journal; Article
CY Netherlands
LA English
SL English

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 2000:639398 CAPLUS
TI **Masked antisense**: a molecular configuration for discriminating similar RNA targets
AU Stocks, Martin R.; Rabbitts, Terence H.
CS MRC Laboratory Molecular Biology, Cambridge, CB2 2QH, UK
SO EMBO Rep. (2000), 1(1), 59-64
CODEN: ERMEAX; ISSN: 1469-221X
PB Oxford University Press
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 20
RE
(1) Agrawal, S; Trends Biotechnol 1996, V14, P376 CAPLUS
(2) Ayub, R; Nature Biotechnol 1996, V14, P862 CAPLUS
(3) Bartram, C; Nature 1983, V306, P277 CAPLUS
(4) de Klein, A; Nature 1982, V300, P765 CAPLUS
(6) Groffen, J; Cell 1984, V36, P93 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:27842 CAP[redacted]
DN 130:91265
TI RNA vector cassettes for activating and expressing target genes
IN Black, Charles Allen, Jr.
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9858944	A1	19981230	WO 1998-US13093	19980624
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9884725	A1	19990104	AU 1998-84725	19980624
EP 993468	A1	20000419	EP 1998-935484	19980624
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI US 1997-50772 19970625
WO 1998-US13093 19980624
RE.CNT 2
RE
(1) Coleman; Cell 1984, V37, P429 CAPLUS
(2) Hirashima; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 1986, V83, P7726
CAPLUS

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 19 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96085264 EMBASE
DN 1996085264
TI Facilitator oligonucleotides increase ribozyme RNA binding to full-length RNA substrates in vitro.
AU Denman R.B.
CS Department of Molecular Biology, New York State Institute, Basic Res.Developmental Disabilities, 1050 Forest Hill Road,Staten Island, NY 10314, United States
SO FEBS Letters, (1996) 382/1-2 (116-120).
ISSN: 0014-5793 CODEN: FEBLAL
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English